

CHARLES C. DIGGS, JR.
18th District, Maryland

OFFICE
501 WOODWARD AVENUE
205-4225

MISS DOROTHY CAMMER
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FOREIGN AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON OFFICE
1015 NEW HOUSE OFFICE
BUILDING

CAPITAL AREA
OFFICE 200

May 28, 1963

Honorable Robert F. Kennedy
United States Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

Although your Department has been notably active in many areas of the Civil Rights field, a close look at various agencies dealing with this subject reveals that there is not one Negro operating in a line or policy-making position.

There is no Negro in the White House.

There is no Negro at a policy-making level in your Department.

The United States Civil Rights Commission is a staff function.

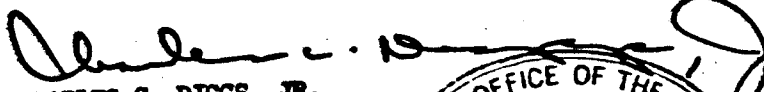
Robert Taylor, Jr., of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, comes nearest to a policy-making function, but he is really accountable to the Vice President.

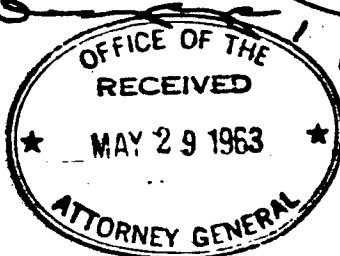
Louis Martin, of the Democratic National Committee, cannot really be considered as holding a policy-making position with the Government, although he "sits in" on some matters pertaining to the subject in question.

In my opinion, therefore, the Civil Rights circle will remain incomplete until this incredible gap is closed.

I would appreciate your comments.

Sincerely,


CHARLES C. DIGGS, JR.
Member of Congress
United States of America



144-012	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	REC
10 MAY 29 1963	M M R
RECORDS BRANCH	D
ATTORNEY GENERAL	
CIV. RIGHTS DIV.	
Gen. Lit. Sec.	

DRAFT
4 June 1963

Honorable Charles C. Diggs, Jr.
Member of Congress
United States House of Representatives
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Congressman:

Thank you for your letter of May 28.

It is not correct to say that there is no Negro in the White House. Andy Hatcher is a trusted and highly regarded advisor ⁱⁿ many matters, as well as a skilled ^{and} public information man. In addition, Louis Martin is continuously consulted on all matters of importance in the Civil Rights field.

As far as this Department is concerned, when I took office as Attorney General there were ten Negro attorneys employed in the Department. There are now 60⁷, _____ of whom are in Civil Service grades above 12. In addition, the first Negro United States Marshal was appointed by this Administration, and we have appointed both deputy marshals and Assistant United States Attorneys in many districts where no Negro had ever held these positions before.

Get
from
John
Rosen

I am sure that you are also acquainted
with the appointments of Thurgood Marshall and
~~other judges~~ to the federal bench.

Finally, the President last year publicly
indicated his desire to have Robert Weaver, who
already holds a position of great public importance
and responsibility, as a member of his Cabinet.

Very truly yours,

Attorney General

It is the intention of the
Administration to
continue every effort to
make sure that Negro
citizens participate in
the policy and operations
of our Government at
the most responsible
levels.

use
names
get from
for John

Mr. Marshall
1145

T. 7/22/63

EM:stj

JUL 23 1963

Honorable Jeffery Cohen
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman:

This is in response to your inquiry of the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning the charges made at the hearings on 8. 17.62 that the racial problems in this country, particularly in the South, were created or are being exploited by the Communist Party.

Based on all available information from the FBI and other sources, we have no evidence that any of the top leaders of the major civil rights groups are Communists, or Communist controlled. This is true as to Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., about whom particular accusations were made, as well as other leaders.

It is natural and inevitable that Communists have made efforts to infiltrate the civil rights groups and to exploit the current racial situation. In view of the real injustices that exist and the resistance against them, these efforts have been remarkably unsuccessful.

I hope that this provides the information you were seeking.

Sincerely,

Attorney General

INSPED AND MAILED
COMMUNICATIONS SEC

JUL 23 1963

UH

AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS
21st DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

COMMITTEE
EDUCATION AND LABOR

SEN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

MRS. JANETTA BARKER
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

LOS ANGELES OFFICE
2025 SOUTH BOULEVARD
TELEPHONE 720-0200

WILLIAM J. WILLIAMS
FIELD REPRESENTATIVE

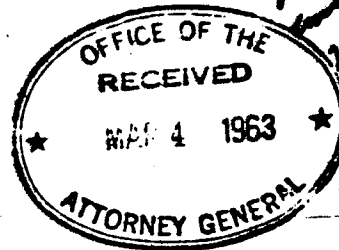
Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, D. C.

February 26, 1963

The Honorable Robert F. Kennedy
Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D.C.



Dear Mr. Attorney General:

The Los Angeles Sentinel, the outstanding Negro publication on the West Coast, is currently conducting a campaign to have a Negro umpire in the major baseball leagues. An outstanding candidate for such an honor is a Los Angeles person, Emmett Ashford, who has for the past 10 years distinguished himself umpiring in the Pacific Coast League.

I understand that there are now three vacancies in the major leagues; two in the American League and one in the National League. It has been suggested to me that the proper procedure might be a contact with Baseball Commissioner Ford Frick, who in turn might suggest either to Mr. Warren Giles of the National League or to Mr. Cronin of the American League that Mr. Ashford be used in one of the games during the training season.

If such is obtained, up to this point, it is further suggested that the occasion might be one with either the Los Angeles Angels, training in Palm Springs, or the Chicago Cubs or the Cleveland Indians, both training in Arizona.

The important thing, however, is to influence Mr. Frick in the first instance, and I am writing to you on the assumption that you may be acquainted with him and willing to bring this matter to his attention.

If further details are required, I will be glad to amplify my request.

Sincerely yours,

Augustus F. Hawkins
AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS, M.C.

AFH:ll

Enclosure: Newspaper clipping

USS

Russell, Richard B.

10/16/63

Rec'd

10/18/63

144-19-0

No Docket #

Re: O'Dell, Jack H.

S. 10-25-63

AC ref encl ltr fr USS encl copy of ltr to J. Edgar Hoover & copy of ltr to Dept dated 8/21/63 re attached newspaper article reflecting that O'Dell, onetime communist organizer, heads Rev. King's office in N.Y. USS req to be adv as to whether the info contained in the article is correct according to record. (Copy of Hoover's reply to USS not attached)

Gen.lit.

10-18-63

JAMES O. EASTMAN, JR., CHAIRMAN
 HARRY F. BYRD, JR., VICE CHAIRMAN
 HENRY M. JACKSON, WASH.
 SAM J. ERVIN, JR., TEX.
 CLARK M. GALE, CALIF.
 ROBERT C. BYRD, W. VA.
 STEPHEN M. YOUNG, OHIO
 DANIEL K. INOUÉ, HAWAII
 LAMARCAE B. BAKER, MISS.
 J. CLARENCE BELL, MISS.
 ROBERT C. GILLESPIE, ARIZ.
 CLAYTON F. GALE, CALIF.
 HARRY L. WIDEN, JR., MISS.

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

October 16, 1963

The Attorney General
 Department of Justice
 Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

On July 27th, I wrote the Honorable J. Edgar Hoover,
 Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, in accordance
 with the enclosed copy. The newspaper clipping referred to
 is attached. I am also attaching hereto a copy of a letter
 I received from the Honorable J. Edgar Hoover advising that
 this matter was referred to you for your consideration.

Some three weeks later, on August 21st, I addressed
 another letter to you, a copy of which is hereto attached.

I have carefully re-read all of my correspondence and
 cannot see that any of it contains any matter that should be
 personally offensive to any employee of the Federal Government.

Even if the Department of Justice under your direction
 has abandoned all comity between the Executive departments
 and the Legislative Branch of the Government, I must say
 that an elemental sense of common decency should have prompted
 some reply to my communications in the period of time that
 has intervened.

Yours truly,

Richard B. Russell

144-19-0

40	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	RECORD
	OCT 17 1963	
	RECORDS BRANCH	
ATTORNEY GENERAL		

CIV. RIGHTS DIV.
 Gen. Lit. Sec.

encls

011

1
0
RICHARD C. STEWART, GA.
ALLEN J. CLARK, GA.
LARRY HILL, GA.
JOHN L. MCCLELLAN, ARK.
A. WILLIAM ROBERTSON, VA.
WALTER C. MARSHALL, TENN.
SPENCER L. HILLMAN, FLA.
JOHN STUBBS, ARIZ.
JOHN C. FAYTONE, N.J.
BETTES KEMPNER, TENN.
A. S. BARKER, MISSISSIPPI, MISS.
ALAN BIRLE, MISS.
WILLIAM C. BYRD, W. VA.
DALE W. BROWN, WYOM.
WILLIAM H. BROWN, MISS.
JOHN MARSHALL, MISS.
C. L. BARTLEY, ALABAMA

SEVERITY BILLYBROW, MISS.
GILBERT H. YOUNG, N. CAR.
CARL E. GIBBY, S. CAR.
MARGARET CHASE SMITH, MISS.
THOMAS H. HUGHES, MISS.
EDWARD L. HUGHES, MISS.
JUDITH ALLOTT, MISS.
JAMES E. GIBBY, MISS.
CLIFFORD P. GIBBY, MISS.

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

July 27, 1963

ROBERT H. SMITH, CLERK
THOMAS J. SMITH, ASST. CLERK

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Permit me to call to your attention the article, "Onetime Communist Organizer Heads Rev. King's Office in N.Y." which I have marked on the attached tearsheets from the Atlanta, Georgia CONSTITUTION of Thursday, July 25, 1963.

I would appreciate your advising me as to whether the information contained in this article is correct according to your record and whether this information was available to you when you advised the Attorney General that in your opinion there was no Communist connection with the Southern Christian Leadership Conference which is headed by Dr. Martin Luther King.

Sincerely,

Richard B. Russell

EDWARD E. RUSSELL, JR., CHAIRMAN
 JOHN STUBBS, JR., VICE CHAIRMAN
 HARRY STANLEY STUBBS, JR.
 STEWART STANLEY STUBBS, JR.
 GERRY M. JACKSON, JR.
 SAM J. KIRBY, JR., JR.
 STEVEN THOMPSON, JR.
 CLARK BOWEN, JR.
 GEORGE W. GORDON, JR.
 ROBERT C. GORD, JR.
 STEPHEN M. YOUNG, JR.
 DANIEL E. BROWN, JR.

LEONARDY CALFORNIA, JR.
 MARGARET SHANE SMITH, JR.
 J. GLENN SMITH, JR.
 GARRY GOLDFINGER, JR.
 CLIFFORD P. GAGE, JR.

HARRY L. WHEAT, JR., CHIEF CLERK

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

August 21, 1963

The Attorney General
 Department of Justice
 Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

Attached hereto you will find a copy of a letter, with enclosure, which I directed to F.B.I. Director J. Edgar Hoover on July 27, 1963, together with a copy of Mr. Hoover's reply of July 31st.

With the thought that some mishap may have befallen this correspondence, I am sending this follow-up with the request that the information requested in my letter of July 27th be furnished.

Sincerely,

Richard B. Russell

144-19-0

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE		RECORDED
13	AUG 22 1963	
RECORDS BRANCH		
ATTORNEY GENERAL		
CIV. RIGHTS DIV.		
Sen. J.B. Smith		

1
F.B.

United States District Court

Southern District of Mississippi

William Marsh Coar
District Judge

Jackson, Mississippi

October 16, 1963

Mr. John Doar
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Doar:

Re: U.S. v. State of Mississippi
Civil Action No. 3312(Jackson)

I have a copy of your letter of October 12 regarding the above case and thought that I had made it clear to you one time at Hattiesburg that I was not in the least impressed with your impudence in reciting the chronology of a case before me with which I am completely familiar. If you need to build such transcripts for your boss man, you had better do that by inter-office memoranda because I am not favorably impressed with you or your tactics in undertaking to push one of your cases before me. I spend most of my time fooling with lousy cases brought before me by your department in the Civil Rights field and I do not intend to turn my docket over to your department for your political advancement. You have been given every consideration and every courtesy in my court and I don't think that you have any sense of gratitude or appreciation therefor. You are completely stupid if you do not fully realize that each of the judges in this court understand the importance of this case to all of the litigants. I do not intend to be hurried or harassed by you or any of your underlings in this or any court where I sit and the sooner you get that through your head the better you will get along with me, if that is of any interest to you. I do not think that the very important motions in this case should be shelved just because you are in a hurry to make some kind of showing in your docket and I shall not vote for any such irregular and completely improper procedure simply for the advancement of your political goals.

It might be well for you to give some of your valuable personal attention to the Walthall County case pending before me after arguments which you attended and subsequent to which you have not responded to a request of the Court for valuable information which is holding up my decision in that case. I just wonder if you have lost interest in this case since you are undoubtedly so efficient and alert in calling matters to my attention in the subject case.

WHC:afe

Yours very truly,

William Marsh Coar

cc: Honorable Ben F. Cameron
Honorable John R. Brown

NOV 18 1963

Honorable William Harold Cox
District Judge
United States District Court
Southern District of Mississippi
Jackson, Mississippi

Re: U.S. v. Mississippi
C. A. No. 3312

Dear Judge Cox:

Your letter of October 16 to Mr. Doar in reply to his letter of October 12 to the Court asking for a trial date in the above case has been brought to my personal attention.

I was quite frankly shocked by the language and tone of your letter which was addressed to one of the finest trial lawyers in the Department of Justice. After careful consideration, I have decided to call the letter to the attention of the Standing Committee on Federal Judiciary of the American Bar Association. I am also sending copies to the former chairman and to the former member of the Fifth Circuit of that Committee, both because they were responsible for investigating and reporting to me on the qualifications of all potential judicial appointments in the Circuit, including your own, and because they are, respectively, Past President and President-Elect of the American College of Trial Lawyers.

Very truly yours,

Attorney General

*this set of corres. sent to
Messrs. Messer, Segal & Javorski*

United States District Court

Southern District of Mississippi

February 14, 1963

*Rankin
Pleading
Remand
over*

Mr. John C. McLaurin
Attorney-at-Law
Brandon, Mississippi

Dear Mr. McLaurin:

Re: J. R. Bradshaw, Circuit
Clerk and Registrar,
Rankin County, Mississippi
Civil Action No. 3314

There was a misunderstanding between counsel in this case resulting in an order for inspection and copying of registrar's records, dated December 10, 1962, resulting in the failure of counsel for defendant herein addressed to receive notice of the entry of that order without the prior opportunity to be heard. Counsel for the defendants have been heard and their authorities have now been examined and nothing new has been cited to the Court to change the opinion of the Court in the Coleman case. The registrars usually resent an intrusion into their office by the United States Attorney General who usually precedes his visit with a political barrage of propaganda for voter consumption among negroes particularly in the North and if this approach be completely respectful to the Court, it is certainly not helpful to any body in a disposition of these heatedly controversial questions. The Congress had passed a statute which must be respected and applied by the Court. The registrars usually resent the orders in these cases for the further reason that they erroneously assume that an inspection invades and encroaches upon their private domain and they insist that they should be confronted with their accuser as in a criminal case and that they should be permitted to try out before the Court the question of the accuracy and dependability of the source of information of the Attorney General in these cases. The registrars are entirely mistaken in these viewpoints. These are public records which belong to citizens and were prepared by the registrars for the citizens at public expense. Most of the registrars are thoroughly honest and very conscientious and dedicated public officials and keep their records accordingly but that fact does not in any wise or to any extent

sub 2

mitigate against the right of the Attorney General to examine them and take a copy of such records upon making a statutory request therefor. There need not be anything whatsoever wrong with such records as a condition precedent to his right to inspect them. The Coleman case was affirmed by the Fifth Circuit in Cause No. 20102 on February 13, 1963. No good reason having been thus assigned for vacating the order herein dated December 10, 1962, the motion therefor will be overruled.

The date for inspection of said records having passed, the motion of the Attorney General of the United States for a new date will be sustained and there will be incorporated in the one order a date therefor in the near future to be agreed upon by the parties, failing in which, the blank space in the order will be filled in by the Court and an order accordingly may be presented.

With kindest regards to each of you, I am

Yours very truly,

WHC:afc

cc: Mr. Robert F. Kennedy
Mr. Robert E. Hauberg
Clerk of the Court
McIntyre & McIntyre
Mr. Louis Fendren, Jr.
Murray & Eridges
Mr. George Dan Martin
Mr. David Williams
Mr. Rufus H. Breaux

United States Court of Appeals

Fifth Judicial Circuit

October 16, 1963

Hon. F. Cameron, Judge

Meridian, Mississippi

C.A. No. 3312
United States v. Mississippi

John Doar, Esquire
First Assistant
Civil Rights Division
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Doar:

Upon receipt of your letter of October 12th, I set about to contact the other Judges involved. I finally reached Judge Brown in Atlanta, where he is engaged in hearing a heavy docket, and Judge Cox in Hattiesburg, where he is likewise engaged. The three of us have agreed that we should have a hearing at an early date as possible when we can have full argument on all of the motions now pending. You list on pages 2 and 3 of your letter actions which you state have been taken with respect to some of these motions. I have not had a chance to look at the file yet to determine the status of these motions, but I assume that any action taken on them is covered by one or more orders which will be found in the file.

Having just entered the case and not having had opportunity even to open the large file which Judge Wisdom sent me, I guess I ought not to express any opinion at all. Tentatively, I have the thought that the question of the constitutionality of the various constitutional and statutory provisions of Mississippi would be decided, in the first instance, on the faces of the several enactments. It is rather hard for me to comprehend that all of the testimony and exhibits mentioned by you are relevant to that issue. As stated, however, this is purely a superficial thought, as I have not had any chance to study the record or to confer with my brother Judges.

Page 2
John Doar, Esquire

At all events, we want full argument on the motions to dismiss, along with the others, at our first hearing.

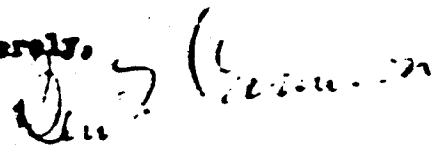
The only time within the next few months the three of us can get together is on Wednesday, October 30th. I am, therefore, setting the hearing for that date in Meridian, Mississippi, at the Federal Courthouse at 9:30 A.M., for the hearing of such matters as may be brought up and as the Court may decide to entertain.

If any litigant desires to file any further briefs in the meantime, we shall be very glad to have them sent to the clerk in quadruplicate.

I note that you state that this matter is one of extreme urgency which should go forward with all possible speed. You mention the case of United States v. Atkins, et al as authority for this. Having sat in that case, I believe that it was begun in April of 1961 and decided in September, 1963. I certainly hope that we can dispose of this case on a better time table than that. I am sure you have in mind, however, that the case comes at a time when I, and I suspect Judge Brown, am laboring over a backlog of opinions from the last term of court, in addition to a busy schedule of sittings on current matters. Judge Cox is just beginning his fall hearings and has almost every day taken. We appreciate the desirability of an early disposition of this case, and will handle it with all possible speed, in consideration of our other duties, all of which involve important and urgent matters.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,



cc: Honorable John R. Brown
Honorable William Harold Cox
Joe T. Patterson, Esquire, Attorney General of Miss.
Dugas Shands, Esquire, Assistant Attorney General
Charles Clark, Esquire, Assistant Attorney General

J. T. Barton, Jr.
 Richmond, Va.
 John W. Bell
 Jacksonville, Fla.
 Harry G. Booth
 Flint, Mich.
 Bernabas F. Burns
 Chicago, Ill.
 Ray E. White
 Salem Falls, N. D.
 Eugene D. Bennett
 San Francisco, Calif.
 Gerald S. Nixon
 Tulsa, Okla.
 Robert Ash
 Washington, D.C.

Telephone (312) 493-0533

cc: Bernard G. Segal, Esquire
Leon Jaworski, Esquire

D Q AGsh
December 3, 1963

Mr. Robert F. Kennedy
Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Kennedy:

At the suggestion of Burke Marshall, I am writing to you directly in connection with a project in which RCA Victor is deeply interested.

We are anxious to draw upon the sources of our corporate family (N.B.C. Television and Radio as well as Victor records) as well as upon the many other sources available to us, in order to produce a recording which will serve as a permanent memorial to President Kennedy. We have in mind a "Life of John F. Kennedy in Sound" approach, which will capture not only the major utterances of Mr. Kennedy's political career . . . and, in a chronological order designed to show the steady growth of his stature as a statesman and world leader . . . but also the more human and intimate facets of his remarkable personality.

Unlike the many recordings which have been rushed out, the project we have in mind would demand thoughtful retrospect and painstaking research, so that the result would be definitive and distinguished.

We would be honored, and grateful, if we could discuss this project with you and . . . in the event its shape and intent meet with your approval . . . obtain your consent to proceed under your and Mrs. Kennedy's supervision. By "supervision" I am not implying that we would burden you with the day to day detail and effort involved; rather, I am anxious that whatever material we choose must accurately reflect, in your judgment, the person and the spirit of President Kennedy.

You should also know that we would be happy to turn over the net proceeds from the sale of this recording to the

Mr. Robert F. Kennedy

2.

National Cultural Center, or to consider another national charity of your choice.

In the hope that I may visit you soon, at your convenience, to pursue this project, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Roger C. Hall
Manager
Red Seal Artists and Repertoire

mf

cc: Mr. Burke Marshall

CHARLES S. WHITTINGTON, President

L. W. WADE, Vice-President

R. S. JACKSON, Secy.-Treas.

YAZOO VALLEY OIL MILL, INC.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PHONE 453-4312

COTTONSEED AND SOYBEAN PRODUCTS

LOCK DRAWER 927

GREENWOOD, MISSISSIPPI

H. F. HOWARD
MANAGER

October 22, 1963

Honorable Robert F. Kennedy
Attorney General
United States of America
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Kennedy:

I am enclosing a transcript of a reported telephone conversation between Governor Barnett, Ltd. Governor Johnson of Mississippi, and yourself during the Ole Miss debacle of last fall. I am simply writing this letter to see if you would tell me if the statement as published is correct or not. I can see no reason for you not stating whether it is correct or not. I think that a statement from you would be helpful to clarify the authenticity of same. I would certainly appreciate a short note in answer to this inquiry.

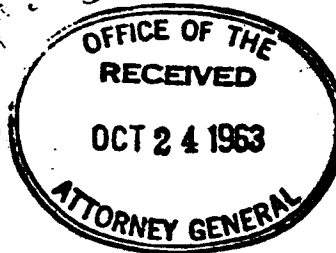
Very respectfully yours,

Charles S. Whittington

Charles S. Whittington

CSW:nh

Enclosure



and health and persons of every race. We always do that.

M.F.K. M. It's getting out of hand and you would not have any reluctance to use state officials if it appears-

BARNETT: Well, that's been our policy all the time.

[illegible]

CONVERSATION BETWEEN
BARF AND GOVERNOR BAR-
NETT Thursday, Sept. 27, 1962,
11:35 p. m.
BARNETT: General, I'm wor-
ried — I'm nervous, I tell you.
You don't realize what's going

1

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

Theft From Queen

CAROL (A.P.) — There's jewelry and clothing from the queen's private collection missing from the palace. The queen said she had given it to her friend, the king's wife. She is usually seen with her daughters in Sweden.

F

215 W. MARKET

BARNETT: You have sold BARNETT. I don't think there

McCauley's Welding Shop

Year

On November 7, 1947

With the money for Centennial will be the theme for the flower show, staged by the Ladies' Garden Club. The public is invited to make plans now to attend this event. The money is being raised for the Centennial.

Without Harding is serving as general chairman, and this event will be staged at Wade Jay. The public is invited to attend.

♦ ♦ ♦

**Flower Show Date
And Theme Chosen**

Attest: _____
 From District Court

[illegible]

♦ ♦ ♦
a. LeBoeuf Meeting

Attention Music Teachers
 All music teachers in Dorchester School are invited to meet on Wednesday afternoon, October 27, at three thirty o'clock in the music room of the school to organize a club.

The music teachers will be the connectors. All music put on should be present for the next meeting of this club.

1

BONDS

ALMO

WEEK'S SPEC

1

Wired Casual

2


Don, TV Room
or Office

•

100-443887-100

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83
84
85
86
87
88
89
90
91
92
93
94
95
96
97
98
99
100
101
102
103
104
105
106
107
108
109
110
111
112
113
114
115
116
117
118
119
120
121
122
123
124
125
126
127
128
129
130
131
132
133
134
135
136
137
138
139
140
141
142
143
144
145
146
147
148
149
150
151
152
153
154
155
156
157
158
159
160
161
162
163
164
165
166
167
168
169
170
171
172
173
174
175
176
177
178
179
180
181
182
183
184
185
186
187
188
189
190
191
192
193
194
195
196
197
198
199
200
201
202
203
204
205
206
207
208
209
210
211
212
213
214
215
216
217
218
219
220
221
222
223
224
225
226
227
228
229
230
231
232
233
234
235
236
237
238
239
240
241
242
243
244
245
246
247
248
249
250
251
252
253
254
255
256
257
258
259
260
261
262
263
264
265
266
267
268
269
270
271
272
273
274
275
276
277
278
279
280
281
282
283
284
285
286
287
288
289
290
291
292
293
294
295
296
297
298
299
300
301
302
303
304
305
306
307
308
309
310
311
312
313
314
315
316
317
318
319
320
321
322
323
324
325
326
327
328
329
330
331
332
333
334
335
336
337
338
339
340
341
342
343
344
345
346
347
348
349
350
351
352
353
354
355
356
357
358
359
360
361
362
363
364
365
366
367
368
369
370
371
372
373
374
375
376
377
378
379
380
381
382
383
384
385
386
387
388
389
390
391
392
393
394
395
396
397
398
399
400
401
402
403
404
405
406
407
408
409
410
411
412
413
414
415
416
417
418
419
420
421
422
423
424
425
426
427
428
429
430
431
432
433
434
435
436
437
438
439
440
441
442
443
444
445
446
447
448
449
450
451
452
453
454
455
456
457
458
459
460
461
462
463
464
465
466
467
468
469
470
471
472
473
474
475
476
477
478
479
480
481
482
483
484
485
486
487
488
489
490
491
492
493
494
495
496
497
498
499
500
501
502
503
504
505
506
507
508
509
510
511
512
513
514
515
516
517
518
519
520
521
522
523
524
525
526
527
528
529
530
531
532
533
534
535
536
537
538
539
540
541
542
543
544
545
546
547
548
549
550
551
552
553
554
555
556
557
558
559
560
561
562
563
564
565
566
567
568
569
570
571
572
573
574
575
576
577
578
579
580
581
582
583
584
585
586
587
588
589
590
591
592
593
594
595
596
597
598
599
600
601
602
603
604
605
606
607
608
609
610
611
612
613
614
615
616
617
618
619
620
621
622
623
624
625
626
627
628
629
630
631
632
633
634
635
636
637
638
639
640
641
642
643
644
645
646
647
648
649
650
651
652
653
654
655
656
657
658
659
660
661
662
663
664
665
666
667
668
669
670
671
672
673
674
675
676
677
678
679
680
681
682
683
684
685
686
687
688
689
690
691
692
693
694
695
696
697
698
699
700
701
702
703
704
705
706
707
708
709
710
711
712
713
714
715
716
717
718
719
720
721
722
723
724
725
726
727
728
729
730
731
732
733
734
735
736
737
738
739
740
741
742
743
744
745
746
747
748
749
750
751
752
753
754
755
756
757
758
759
760
761
762
763
764
765
766
767
768
769
770
771
772
773
774
775
776
777
778
779
780
781
782
783
784
785
786
787
788
789
790
791
792
793
794
795
796
797
798
799
800
801
802
803
804
805
806
807
808
809
810
811
812
813
814
815
816
817
818
819
820
821
822
823
824
825
826
827
828
829
830
831
832
833
834
835
836
837
838
839
840
84

100



AT MODERN FURNITURE & APPLIANCE CO.

10

Danish-Inspired CASUAL GROUP
3 Pieces at a Sensational Price!
 \$39.95



Model # 100
 Dining Table, 2
 Dining Chairs
 or Chairs

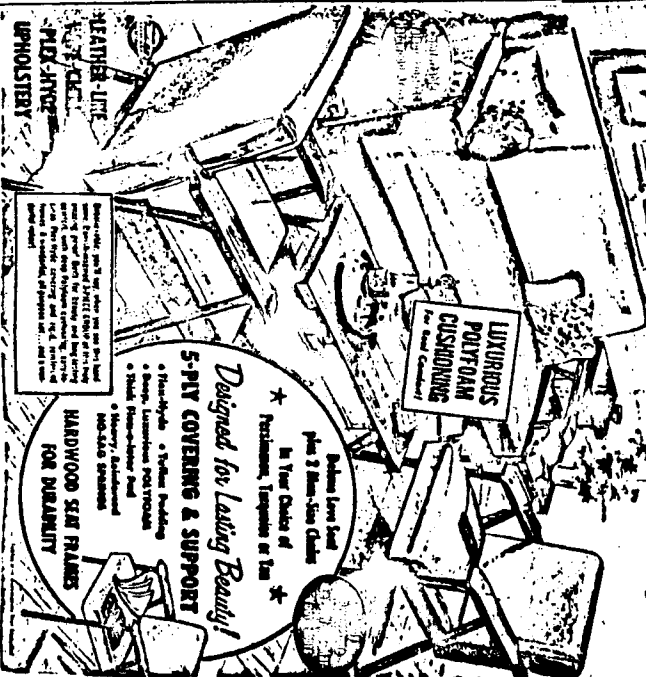
THIS WEEK'S SPECIAL

Danish-Inspired CASUAL GROUP

3 Pieces at a Sensational Price!

\$39.95

Terms Arranged



100 FREE AUCTION MONEY 100

One Hundred

This Certificate to be used for bidding on the FREE PRIZES to be sold at AUCTIONS every Saturday at 5:30 PM. No real money may be used. It is transferable and may be given to others. Attend the AUCTIONS, Win!

• Free Prize
(Cash Value 1/10 NIM)

MODERN FURNITURE & APPLIANCE CO.
415 Carrollton Ave. GL 3-7103

here's
that
woman
again... in a

Delton

DRIVE, the bulky cashmere dressmaker cardigan in a Danlon exclusive combination of colour... a solid body, edged with a second and accented by a third. Matched to a doo-skin lapel cluster, pleated skirt.

In autumn
persimmon with
white/black accent.

\$49.95

DELTONAUCH'S

0

Mr. Charles S. Whittington
President
Yazoo Valley Oil Mill, Inc.
Lock Drawer 927
Greenwood, Mississippi

NOV 1 1963

Dear Mr. Whittington:

Thank you for your letter of October 22. The telephone conversation referred to may be material in connection with the pending criminal contempt charges brought against Governor Barnett and Lt. Governor Johnson at the direction of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. I understand it is also the subject of current political controversy in Mississippi. Accordingly I do not think it would be appropriate for me to comment in any way at this time on the newspaper account you have enclosed.

Very truly yours,

ROBERT F. KENNEDY
Attorney General

9

The Courier-Journal THE LOUISVILLE TIMES

ROBERT L. RIGGS
CHIEF OF BUREAU
RICHARD HARRISON

BARRY BINGHAM, EDITOR & PUBLISHER

4000 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004
TELEPHONE 622-7700

September 16, 1963

Dear Bob:

Last week's issue of Look Magazine, bearing the date of September 24, carries a first instalment of a biography of General George C. Marshall.

In discussing the low estate to which the professional military men had fallen in public esteem, the account says, in the fourth paragraph on Page 50:

~~It was so low that Congress in 1911 had to order~~ "It was so low that Congress in 1911 had to order managers of restaurants and other public places not to discriminate against soldiers under penalty of a \$500 fine."

This is the first time I ever heard of a "public accommodations act" forbidding discrimination against soldiers. I wonder if it is still on the books, what its legislative history was, how many Southern Representatives and Senators voted for it and if its constitutionality was ever tested.

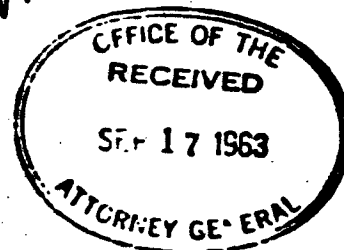
Surely if the Federal government has power to punish for discrimination against men because they were a uniform, it can do the same on account of color.

Best regards,

Bob Riggs

*Bob
This is called the
Public Accommodations
Act. It passed 1911
It is still on the books
It is still on the books*

RECEIVED
SEP 2 1963
APPEALS & RESEARCH SECTION
CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION



LLOYD MELL, CLERK
 JAYNE BROWN, CLERK
 RALPH VANDERBUSH, CLERK
 JOSEPH E. CLARK, JR.
 JAMES R. WILLIAMS, JR.
 EDWARD M. BROWN, JR.
 EDWARD M. BROWN, JR.

JAMES E. BROWN, JR.
 JAMES E. BROWN, JR.
 JAMES E. BROWN, JR.
 JAMES E. BROWN, JR.

STEWART E. MCCLURE, CLERK
 JOHN E. FORDYCE, CLERK

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
 LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE

September 25, 1963

The Honorable Robert F. Kennedy
 Attorney General
 Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

I appreciate and want to thank you for the fine message
 you sent to the Westfield Area Committee for Human Rights.
 I thought you might be interested in seeing the newspaper
 coverage on it and I am enclosing an article from the Plain-
field Courier News of September 19, 1963.

With kind regards.

Sincerely,

Harrison A. Williams, Jr.
 Harrison A. Williams, Jr.

HAW/s

Dear Senator:
 The Attorney General sent
 me your letter of September 25, and
 the copy of the article from the Plainfield
 paper. I am glad his letter received
 some attention and did some good.
 Sincerely,
 81

144-012-19

DEPT. OF JUSTICE

SEP 26 1963

RECORDS DIVISION
 ATTORNEY GENERAL
 PUBLIC INFORMATION

CIVIL RIGHTS DIV.
 Gen Lit.

THE ONLY WEEKLY CATHOLIC PAPER IN THE SOUTH-
EAST HAS BEEN IN "THE CAROLINA ISRAELITE" SINCE 1952.
"THE CAROLINA ISRAELITE" HAS BEEN IN THE SOUTH-
EAST SINCE 1952.

THE CAROLINA ISRAELITE

HARRY GOLDEN, EDITOR

September 12, 1963

Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Bobby:

The father of Senator Dick Russell of Georgia was a pioneer in the campaign against Jim Crow.

The case he fought through to a successful conclusion (1918) smoothed the way for McGill, Hartsfield, and Ivan Allen to accomplish as much as they did in 1962-63.

The case was Glover vs. City of Atlanta (148 Georgia statutes page 285). The Supreme Court of Georgia, by unanimous decision, held unconstitutional a City of Atlanta Ordinance which forbade colored persons to occupy a house in a city block where the greater number of houses were occupied by white persons.

Richard B. Russell, Jr. was attorney for the plaintiff.

Sincerely,


Harry Golden

cc: Lee C. White

Le

06

July 31, 1963

Dear Mr. Middleton:

Many thanks for your recent letter concerning the appearance of Burke Marshall before the Commerce Committee. I could not agree with you more on your appraisal of his testimony.

Sincerely,

Robert F. Kennedy

Mr. George Middleton
3908 North 4th Street
Arlington, Virginia

RL/

3908 N 4th Street, Arlington, Va
July 13, '53

To the Honorable Attorney General
Robert Kennedy
Justice Department.

Dear Mr Attorney General:

For your private eye- if this ever reaches
you- I want to commend most highly Burke Marshall
for his extraordinarily effective contribution be-
fore the Commerce Committee.

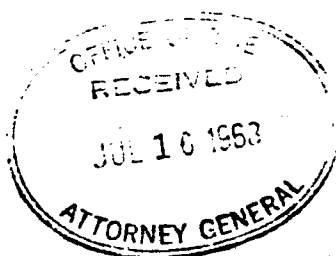
I heard his entire testimony, which was
notable for its clarity, resourcefulness and quiet
but commanding authority. It was gratifying in every
way.

I am not without long experience with
Senate Committee hearings, going back many years.

I was glad to have a word with you,

Cordially,

Gray Muddleton
George Muddleton



W. H. & P. H.

AGS file

UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA
UNIVERSITY, ALABAMA

OFFICE OF THE
PRESIDENT

July 11, 1963

Dr. Janet Graeme Travell
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Make window sign
AK

Dear Dr. Travell:

I want to use this means to express my deepest and most profound appreciation for your taking the time from your busy schedule to examine me on my recent visit to Washington. I have followed your counsel and advice and my back is much improved. I feel that within the next few days my problem will be over.

I am most appreciative of your discovering the need for a lift in my shoe. I now walk and stand with more balance, and at the end of the day I am not as tired as I formerly was. I will always remain indebted to you.

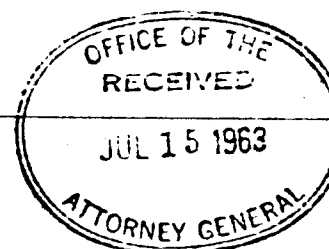
Thanking you again, I am

Most cordially,

Frank A. Rose
President

FAR/mhp

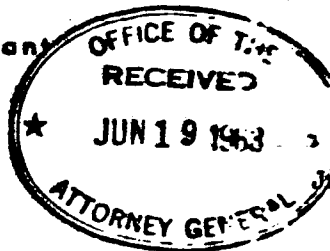
cc: The Honorable Robert F. Kennedy



from

HELEN BULLARD

Consultant



June 18, 1963.

Attorney General Robert Kennedy
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

When I met you in Atlanta in Mr. Hartsfield's office, you said "If I ever had any suggestions to write you." I have a suggestion and therefore, this letter.

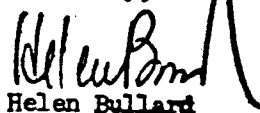
This idea came to me the other night when I was at a Regional YWCA Meeting. This was a bi-racial group of college people mostly from southern colleges joined with some of the Atlanta College students. They set up an impromptu session for singing folk songs, and for almost four hours sang songs that had been written during the "Freedom Movement".

I just completely bowled over with how good the songs are and how moving.

My suggestion is that if NBC or CBS would do an hour long program on this new folk music, it would do more to help understand what is happening than almost anything I can think of. I am sure that if you asked any of the networks to look into this as a possibility of a program that they would be interested and then I am quite sure some recording company would want to move in this direction.

This may seem a strange sort of suggestion to make to the Attorney General, but I have a feeling that "James Baldwin was wrong": I believe both you and the President "do get the point" and it is my feeling about the urgency of trying more creative approaches to the problem that prompts me to write this letter.

Sincerely,


Helen Bullard



HB:mk

TOOMBS, AMISANO & WELLS

Architects & Engineers

70 Fairlie Street, N. W., Atlanta 3, Georgia, Telephone 524-2801

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
SECOND CIRCUIT

CHAMBER OF
IRVING R. KAUFMAN
CIRCUIT JUDGE
U. S. COURTHOUSE
NEW YORK 1, N. Y.

March 13, 1963

Honorable Robert F. Kennedy
Attorney General of the United States
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

My dear Bob:

I should not have usurped your time as I did yesterday, even if it was for only a few minutes. But, as I left the Judicial Conference of the United States, I thought that I would simply take a chance and see if I could visit with you. I consider you an old friend and I don't like to be in Washington without at least dropping in to pay my respects.

The purpose of this letter is to direct your attention, and that of your associates, to a problem which has been on my mind for some time. I have been deeply concerned about the lack of training facilities in this country for trial lawyers. I recently addressed myself to this point in a talk before a meeting of the Young Lawyers Section of the New York State Bar Association; a copy of this talk has already been forwarded to you.

The President's bill providing for representation of indigent defendants in criminal cases is, of course, a great step forward. But I am certain that you and your Department agree that merely furnishing counsel is not sufficient. It is just as important that counsel be well trained and adequate to the task. Brilliant young lawyers are graduated each year from outstanding law schools with little training in the most important specialty of all -- advocacy. Such lawyers are hardly equipped to deal with the recurrent and intricate problems involved in both the prosecution and defense of a criminal case. Such problems as search and seizure, arrest, detainment, confession are merely illustrative of the need for advocates with sophistication and knowledge. Even more basic-- and apparently equally mysterious to young lawyers, as my experience on the District Court and Court of Appeals will attest -- are many of the "ground rules"

Honorable Robert F. Kennedy

-2-

March 13, 1963

for the admission of and objection to evidence offered in the course of a trial.

The situation cries out for a remedy. There is great need for leadership in setting up an adequate training program, a form of internship, for advocates in this country. Such an internship in advocacy is difficult and often impossible to secure in modern law practice.

You have blazed many trails as Attorney General. I have not been able to give thought to the minute details of this suggested program, but I can assure you that you would be hailed by the bar and by the nation at large for finally tackling this problem of which all of us have spoken so long but have done little about. You would be responsible for helping to forge into a reality the heretofore only theoretical basis of our system of trial -- two opposing points of view presented by skilled advocates, responsible and well-trained artisans in the law.

The interest expressed by you in offering an internship in advocacy would render a great service to every local community in the nation. The schools conducted by the FBI for the training of local police authorities furnish a striking example of such community and national service. As I have stated, I am not in a position at this time to spell out the minute details, but the Department of Justice, assisted by its various United States Attorneys, does provide a unique training ground for trial lawyers throughout the nation. Periodic courses for four or six months in basic advocacy (this is now being tried in England) should be considered. Of course, during this training period time would be devoted to the preparation of cases, observation of trials and, perhaps, participation in minor cases.

My point is that the method of training trial lawyers today in America is purely a fortuitous one. You would afford the first systematic program of preparation for advocacy.

Honorable Robert F. Kennedy

-3-

March 13, 1963

You know, of course, that I stand ready to be
of further assistance to you in this matter as well as
others.

Sincerely yours, . . .

Irving R. Kaufman
United States Circuit Judge

United States District Court

Southern District of Mississippi

Jackson, Mississippi

February 14, 1963

William Harold Cox
District Judge

10,134

DOCKETED

FEB 18 1963

Mr. John C. McLaurin
Attorney-at-Law
Brandon, Mississippi

Dear Mr. McLaurin:

Re: J. R. Bradshaw, Circuit
Clerk and Registrar,
Rankin County, Mississippi
Civil Action No. 3314

There was a misunderstanding between counsel in this case resulting in an order for inspection and copying of registrar's records, dated December 10, 1962, resulting in the failure of counsel for defendant herein addressed to receive notice of the entry of that order without the prior opportunity to be heard. Counsel for the defendants have been heard and their authorities have now been examined and nothing new has been cited to the Court to change the opinion of the Court in the Coleman case. The registrars usually resent an intrusion into their office by the United States Attorney General who usually precedes his visit with a political barrage of propaganda for voter consumption among negroes particularly in the North and if this approach be completely respectful to the Court, it is certainly not helpful to any body in a disposition of these heatedly controversial questions. The Congress had passed a statute which must be respected and applied by the Court. The registrars usually resent the orders in these cases for the further reason that they erroneously assume that an inspection invades and encroaches upon their private domain and they insist that they should be confronted with their accuser as in a criminal case and that they should be permitted to try out before the Court the question of the accuracy and dependability of the source of information of the Attorney General in these cases. The registrars are entirely mistaken in these viewpoints. These are public records which belong to citizens and were prepared by the registrars for the citizens at public expense. Most of the registrars are thoroughly honest and very conscientious and dedicated public officials and keep their records accordingly but that fact does not in any wise excuse any extent

10 FEB 18 1963

CIV. RIGHTS DIV.

Vol. & Elect. Sec.

The date for inspection of said records having passed, the motion of the Attorney General of the United States for a new date will be sustained and there will be incorporated in the one order a date therefor in the near future to be agreed upon by the parties, failing in which, the blank space in the order will be filled in by the Court and an order accordingly may be presented.

Yours very truly,

Strained On

cc: Mr. Robert F. Kennedy
Mr. Robert E. Hauberg
Clerk of the Court
McIntyre & McIntyre
Mr. Louis Fondren, Jr.
Murray & Bridges
Mr. George Dan Martin
Mr. David Williams
Mr. Rufus H. Broome

BARRATT O'HARA
2d DISTRICT, ILLINOIS
1405 HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

MARIE CHOWSE
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

O

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

COMMITTEE
FOREIGN AFFAIRS

CHAIRMAN
SUBCOMMITTEE ON ASIAN

MEMBER SUBCOMMITTEES ON
INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS
FOREIGN ECONOMIC POLICY

sent to John O'ar

August 1, 1961

The Honorable
John Seigenthaler
Attorney General's Office
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Siegenthaler:

After talking with you I telephoned Mr. Fertig. He is leaving for Alabama late this afternoon, and up to 3:45 p.m. can be reached at Financial 6-8450 in Chicago. I think it would be reassuring to him if he received a telephone call from your office. Fertig is a fine young man of whom I am very fond. I would not want to see any further befall him or the witnesses he is taking with him from Chicago.

I am leaving the office now to attend the meeting of the Foreign Affairs Committee where we expect to vote out the clean bill on mutual security. Hence, I am requesting Mrs. Kjellson to sign this letter for me. My deep appreciation for anything that your office can do to assure the safety of my constituents.

Best always.

Cordially and sincerely,

Barratt O'Hara

Barratt O'Hara, M. C. *OK*
(per Mrs. Lillian Kjellson)

BOH:lk
Enclosures

(Dictated but not signed)

Ralph D. Fertig
4805 S. Kenwood Avenue
Chicago, 15, Illinois

26 July, 1961.

On June 2, 1961, I joined a group of Freedom Riders leaving Montgomery, Alabama for Jackson, Mississippi. Shortly after our departure from the Trailways Bus Depot, the bus filled up and I yielded my seat to an elderly woman. She was a Negro, and this fact created some stir on the bus by the other passengers. Later, when the bus stopped at Selma, Ala., some people got off and there was an empty seat next to a white woman, Mrs. Thomas, at the front of the bus. I asked if I could sit down next to her but she at first said she would be getting off, then after she occupied both seats, announced that she would stay. Before I could respond, and I never did sit next to her, the Sheriff who had been there to meet the bus placed me under arrest; I was later charged with assault and disturbing the peace, held pending \$500. bond on each charge (\$1,500. in all), with trial set for July 6. I was released on bond on June 3 into care of my attorneys, Fred Gray, Charles Conley, and Solomon Sney, Jr. all of Montgomery. After my return to Chicago and some hospitalization, the trial was delayed; it is now set for August 3, in the County Court (Dallas County), at Selma, Alabama. I would be grateful for the presence of any neutral party to help assure a minimum of bias in the trial itself and in helping to avoid incarceration of the witnesses who will testify in my behalf.

262-7679 *Rev. Abernethy*
Ralph D. Fertig
4845 S. Kenwood Avenue
Chicago, 15, Illinois

Hon. Barratt O'Hara, M.C.
2nd Congressional District, Illinois
House Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Barratt:

So very sorry to hear of Marie Crow's illness. Please pass on to her my deepest wishes for a quick convalescence.

I know how busy you are but feeling the anxieties of my trial, so near, I write you again to seek your help.

On Thursday, August 3, I will return to Selma, Alabama to face trial in the Dallas County court house. I am sure that ultimately my innocence will be affirmed, though it may take many appeals above the local Judge who must respond to the pressures of his small community.

I will take with me five witnesses who will testify in my behalf. I feel a special responsibility to these witnesses, that they not be victimized by mobs or by impetuous action from the bench; again, such action may be corrected on appeal, but these young persons ought not to undergo a beating such as I was submitted to, while awaiting bond.

When I was in jail, June 2-3, I am told that the F.B.I. inquired about me to local law enforcement officials, and was assured that I was all right. Had they seen me, they would have learned of the beating to which I was submitted. My attorneys advised against filing a complaint at the time of my release, because they feared a vindictive reaction by the Judge. But I do not want to risk such circumstances again, if it can at all be avoided, especially for those who are giving their time to my assistance as witnesses.

Anything you can do to ask Justice Department presence at the trial, or to secure the presence of a neutral party to help assure an orderly process at the trial would be most helpful; we would be most grateful to you for any intervention which you would see fit to engage in.

I am enclosing a brief re-capitulation of the situation in which I was involved; copies of it and of this letter are being sent to the Attorney General's Civil Rights Division. Thank you.

Cordially,

Ralph

24

August, 1963
6032 San Yuba Way
Buena Park, Calif.

Dear Mr. President,

I'm writing to you in great hope - that you will read this (So you who opens this, please give it to the President) My purpose in writing is to give you hope in the fight for civil rights - I want you to know there are many in the South who are for you tho are afraid to speak out.

I am the sister of the Governor of Arkansas born and raised on a hill side farm - scratched out a bare existence - ~~even~~ from the land.

We knew dire poverty which was hardest to bare in time of sickness - But we knew much joy and happiness when we had the help of the Ozarks and each other - My mother died when I was 13 leave 2 younger than me 7 children in all - 3 boys and 4 girls.

My father was not a church going man but he taught us right from wrong — He read every thing he could beg or borrow as did we all.

Most of all he taught us to never judge a man by the color of his skin — never to discriminate against him because of his race or religion.

We all grew up with this in our hearts and practiced it in our daily lives — We grew up to be good citizens — Many in our "neck of the woods" hated Colored people but we defended them and wished them well — my heart ached as a child when I'd pass thru "Nigger town" on the edge of Fayetteville, Arkansas — you see I knew what poverty was but I was lucky I wasn't yelled at, sneered at and denied the right to attend the movie, eat in a cafe or go to school.

My brother Orval, the eldest of our family, was the only one to obtain a high school education.

We did not have his driving ambition and dropped out along the way.

I shall never forget the times we rosted for Joe Louis — After working in the fields all day and rush home, do the chores — run to the creek near by for our daily bath — eat our supper (usually Cornbread and Milk) and walk two miles to hear the fight on our neighbors radios. Most of the crowd wished his defeat because he was a "nigger" but we always defended him because of his great skill.

We were a close family and loved each other dearly. As we grew up we drifted away in search of a better way of life — All is us but Orval — he starts teaching school at 18 — later that same County politician. Then at last the Governor of Arkansas — you can imagine our pride and joy in him as we always looked up to him.

But in Sept. 1957 we were shocked as was the nation when news of Little Rock shook the world — first we searched for the "true" facts so that we could understand his actions

*

We found no "true foot" that would justify his
actions so we searched our hearts — Altho we
have struggled and suffered together and love
him dearly we find we must speak out for
what we know is right — My father is 78, very
lame — Can't walk without crutches but his
mind is keen as ever — lately he has been
defending you by writing letters to the local paper

Many of them are returned but he does what
he can — 5 of my brothers and sisters are for
you also. I speak out whenever I think it
will help you — We not only agree on the
civil rights issue but the Medicare bill and
the one for the aged must be passed for the
good of our country — Please do not despair
there are many for you who are afraid to
speak out but when no one is looking swing
their shoulder — will vote for you. I've
written to let you know you have supporters
where you least expect them.

5

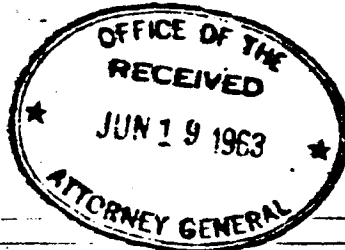
Before I close I wish to say my family -
My husband Raul, My son Reginald 17 and
my 14 yr. old daughter. Have grieved with you
in the loss of your darling baby.

May God be with you in your fight for
Peace and justice.

Bonnie Fabus Salcido
6032 San Yuba way
Buena Park, California

THE CAROLINA ISRAELITE

HARRY GOLDEN, EDITOR



June 17, 1963

President John F. Kennedy
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President: -

You asked me to write you from time to time, but I have been careful to write only when I think I have something to say.

I was with Henry Wilson in Washington listening to your television address on June 11. It was the first moral breakthrough on the race issue. A week later it reads like one of the great Presidential expressions of our history.

The late Judge John J. Parker (Fourth Circuit) was a "Confederate" in every sense of the word. He was a Union County boy, his home a stone's throw from the house where Henry Wilson was born in Monroe. But Judge Parker was also a Law man. We were close friends and once when I asked him about his religious beliefs, he said; "I believe in Jesus Christ and in the Constitution of the United States." I mention the late Judge Parker because the story is pertinent to the situation today.

In 1956, he sent me with a private message to Governor Luther Hodges. The Governor had just attended a Southern Governor's Conference and he had announced that he would go on radio and television to discuss the race issue. Judge Parker gave me this message for the Governor; "The South should make a 'deal' with the Negroes before it is too late...nothing will stop this movement, but there is still time to make a 'deal.' I therefore recommend that you say the following things on radio and television, and then follow through with the appropriate action: "The South is law-abiding. We will abide by the decision of the Supreme Court. We will do the best we can beginning tomorrow morning. There are cities where we can do something to end racial segregation tomorrow; there are counties where it will

More

PLEASE REPLY TO BOX 2508, CHARLOTTE 1, NORTH CAROLINA / TELEPHONE 375-6634



2. President John F. Kennedy

June 17, 1963

us five years; other counties ten to fifteen years; maybe even a few places where we won't be able to do anything in our lifetime, BUT at least we will make a start to do the best we can the first thing tomorrow morning."

Governor Hodges later explained to me that the pressures were too great for him to have used Judge Parker's "message." I believe it would have been a success. I checked on this. The first White Citizens' Council was organized a week after President Eisenhower said; "We cannot legislate against prejudice." This was the "green light." Why didn't they form a White Citizens' Council a day after the Supreme Court decision May 17, 1954? The first one was in Macon, Georgia, and it did not come until March, 1955, after Eisenhower had made that statement and after the several Governors took to the air and said; "Never."

And now we have an entirely different situation which faces us:

The Negro is waging a revolution for the same principles all men wage revolutions: for their rights, for redress of inequities, for a change in the ancienne regime.

As has been said before, however, revolution devours its own child. The French Revolution, managed by Danton, gave way to the reign of terror managed by Robespierre. The March Revolution in Russia, which installed the democratic Kerensky in power gave way to the November Revolution led by Lenin. And we must worry about the Negro revolution in America led by Martin Luther King, the NAACP, and CORE, lest it give way to the one managed by James Baldwin and/or Malcolm X.

What betrays a Revolution is not so much that other men want power, but that in wanting it they bring the revolution into civil war.

The extremist has always said to the moderate, "You have done your work, now get out." It is this peremptory demand, backed by force, that changes revolution into counter-revolution and into civil war. Invariably the extremist wins. He wins because the moderate, the democrat has exhausted himself in the big fight, the fight for principle, and has no strength left for the fight about the application of principles.

Is there an answer?

Yes; this is a new kind of revolution and this revolution will succeed along democratic principles provided the old regime also manages a revolution. All the "whites" have to do is to obey

More

3. President John F. Kennedy

June 17, 1963

the Constitutional decree of our courts. They have to grant the principles for which the hardy revolutionists fight lest they have to grant the principles for which the counter-revolutionist intrigues.

The choice before us is not whether the Negro will win: that much is assured. The revolution will be successful. The choice before us is whether we see installed the revolutionary or the counter revolutionary, whether we "surrender" to the Negro who fights for equality and dignity or whether we "surrender" to the Messianic fury of racists in reverse.

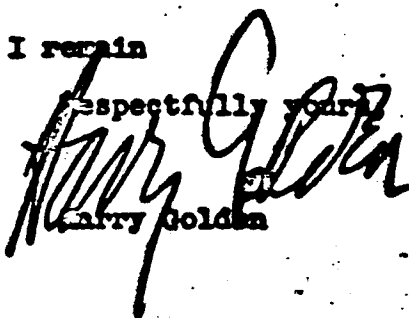
It is not a hard choice to make.

I am sending a copy of this letter to the Attorney General because I have a request to make. I was thinking of setting aside my next book for a few months and writing a book for use during the campaign of 1964, "John F. Kennedy and the Negro," or "The Kennedy Administration and the Race Issue." I would like to write this little book in simple language or in what my critics call, "home-spun style," and I would need to visit with you for a couple of hours early this summer. I would like to begin with your telephone call to Mrs. Martin Luther King in 1960 and, of course, include the speech of June 11 and an analysis of this first moral breakthrough since Lincoln.

My publisher is enthusiastic and I would like to have it in his hands by the end of the year. So all I need now is the appointment with you and the cooperation of the Attorney General. John Steinbeck will write the Foreword. I want to write it in terms of the Negro population with whom I have vast communication.

With my esteem, and affection, I remain

Respectfully yours,


Harry Golden